

1909

..HAVILAND CHINA..

NEWEST DESIGNS, LATEST DECORATIONS

Largest and most beautiful line of Decorated Haviland China ever shown in this city.

A. V. ALLEN Sole Agent for...
Barrington Hall Steel Cut
COFFEE 40c CAN

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ELECTRICAL MARVELS OF SPEED-MAD AGE

EVERY NECESSITY AND LUXURY OF SERVICE, CONVENIENCE AND ENJOYMENT

It is an impatient, speed-mad age, and electricity, quicker even than light, is the one agent to faithfully keep the pace a hustling people has set. This insatiable demand for speed has done more to further the wonderful development of electricity in the past few years than any one thing. In this "press-the button" age both necessities and luxuries are demanded at the touch of a finger.

The mails are too slow, and electricity must carry the messages through the air over the seven seas! Steam power is too cumbersome, and electricity must bear the burdens. Oil and gas are too inconvenient, and electricity must give light!

Last of all, coal has been pronounced archaic and electricity must give heat!

There is no time to waste over slow fires. The demand is for instantaneous heat and plenty of it. Electricity, which has answered all the problems of speed, has been called upon and the result is a long list of electric radiators and electric heating for cooking devices.

No more mysterious source of heat can be imagined than that afforded by electricity. Without flame, smoke or gases it is ready in an instant and can be regulated at will from a slight warmth to the carbon-melting temperatures of the electric arc furnace. The convenience, speed, and cleanliness of electric heat has led to many new developments in electric household devices.

Among the latest heating devices which have been perfected for the home, are the instantaneous heater; the electric curling iron heater; the electric hair dryer; the new electric oven; the electric corn popper; shaving mug; luminous radiators and electric tea kettles. These added to the number of frying pans, broilers, cookers, cereal cookers, toasters, etc., already in use make the electric kitchen practically complete. There is no longer any need of a fire in the house or a chimney on

AFTER SUFFERING TEN YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

MARKLON, N.J.—I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me new life. I suffered for ten years with serious female troubles, inflammation, ulceration, indigestion, nervousness, and could not sleep. Doctors gave me up, as they said my troubles were chronic. I was in despair, and did not care whether I lived or died, when I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so I began to take it, and am well again and relieved of all my suffering. —Mrs. GEORGE JORDY, Box 40, Marlton, N.J.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodical pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

the house. The building can be easily heated by electricity. The cooking, washing, ironing and scrubbing can all be done by electricity. Water is heated to a boiling point as fast as it can be drawn. A turn of the switch and the irons are hot. A press of a button and the dinner is cooking. At the weight of a finger the house is warmed, ventilated or lighted. With the same ease and speed the small electric motors will do the washing, wringing, grinding, freeze the ice cream, sweep the floors clean the house, carry the coal or sift the ashes.

The instantaneous water heater can be attached to any wash stand or water pipe. The flowing water passes over the heated surfaces and is quite hot by the time it reaches the outlet. There could be nothing quicker or more simple than this electric convenience. Another new device is the electric hair dryer. After miladi has washed her hair a press of a button starts the hair dryer and a fine breeze of hot air quickly dries the damp tresses. The device contains a small fan and two electric heaters. The cold air passes over these heaters before it is projected from the machine by this fan. Then the curling iron heater is ready to keep the little iron at just the right temperature for dressing the hair.

The shaving mug is especially designed for the travelling man who wants a quick shave in the morning. The water is heated in short order and the cup is built in sections so the soap dish can be removed making the same vessel answer for a pint of water heater.

The electric corn popper makes it possible to pop corn on the parlor table and never mar the varnish. The handy device is equipped with small rubber wheels and a short wood handle so it can be easily oscillated. A wire screen keeps the popping kernels from flying about the room.

The electric oven, which has lately been improved, is now very quick and economical. There is no waste of heat and the foodstuffs are always baked evenly. The new tea kettles are handy and easily keep a supply of hot water always on hand, as, after the water is heated, it takes but a little current to keep it hot.

The electric sterilizer and bandage heaters are the latest acquisitions to the sick room and are of fully as much service as the electric heating pad and milk warmer.

The luminous electric radiator, introduced in this country by the General Electric Company, is the most perfect source of heat known. At the snap of the switch the radiator gives a flood of radiating heat and a cheerful glow without gases odors and fire dangers. The heat radiates through the air warming the room many times quicker than other heaters or stoves of the non-luminous sort which depend upon setting up warm currents of air.

Evidence that electricity as a source of heat is taking a very important place in this impatient world is that the Eagle hotel, in Grand Rapids, Mich., has been equipped with luminous electric radiators. It is the first hotel in the world to be heated with electricity. Nearly five hundred homes in the same city are using electric cooking devices and other electric heating apparatus. In nearly every city or village boasting of an electric light plant the electric heating and cooking devices are being utilized. The Hillman house in Schenectady, N. Y., and the home of J. E. Davidson, in Montpelier, Vt., and H. Georgia Knap, of Troyes, France, the Sinsabagh house at Carroldon, Ill., are entirely equipped with electricity and the results have been even more satisfactory and economical than when under the old system. A number of the large restaurants in this country and abroad have installed electric kitchens. The bachelor-girl, and the plain, old-fashioned masculine bachelor, have adopted the cooking devices and now they cook their own breakfasts and lunches in the time it formerly took them to walk to the restaurant. The tailors and laundries use the electric irons; the doctors use the electric heating devices. Soldering irons, branding irons, glue pots, and a thousand other things are heated by electricity.

As electricity dominates the world of light and power today, tomorrow it will be the principal factor in the world of heat.

Bread making is the oldest industry in the world. Way back in the remote past, as far as the faintest record goes mankind was making bread and ever since it has been known as the staff of life.

The first bread of which we have any knowledge was simply grain, soaked in water, and pressed into rude cakes. These were dried in the sun or over a fire. This was the bread of the cave man.

Eventually, with the slow progress of civilization, the grain began to be mashed or ground between two stones. The resulting cakes were easier to digest than the cakes made from the water-soaked grain, and were more nourishing. This form of bread still survives, and may be found in many parts of the world. It is the daily food of thousands of people in Mexico, and in Scotland is known as "oat cakes" and "scones."

Leavened bread, or bread "raised" by the fermentation of yeast is attributed by history to the Egyptians. They probably learned the process from some preceding civilization, all record of which is now lost. The Egyptians taught the Greeks and Jews; the Greeks in turn taught the Romans, and the process has descended without any material change to the present day. It is the oldest industry in the world, yet it has been the last to feel the influence of modern progress. Until some thirty years ago, bakers made their bread as it has been made for centuries, by punching or kneading the dough by hand. Other industries had been searched and investigated by science, new methods had been introduced, and machinery had been invented to take the place of hand labor. In bread making, however, nothing of the kind had been done.

The first mechanical dough mixer, a very crude machine, was exhibited for the first time in this country at the Centennial in 1876. This machine aroused the attention of several progressive men until the modern dough mixing machine was perfected much against the will of the majority of bakers, it must be confessed. Other machines quickly followed until bread is now produced almost entirely by machinery. The dough is mixed by machinery, then divided into pieces the right size for a loaf by another machine; a third machine moulds the dough into the right shape and a fourth machine is used for kneading or rolling of the dough for particular kinds of bread.

Keeping pace with bread-making are the machines for making cakes. All our cakes, by the way, had their origin in sweetened bread, and bread and cake machinery may be considered as very closely associated. There are now, in everyday use machines for heating eggs, "pony" mixers for mixing cake and pie doughs, cake machines for placing the dough on the pans in various sizes and shapes, pie-rolling and pie-filling machines for the making of pies, and various other machines for special purposes.

Each of these machines, whether for the making of bread or the making of cakes, requires power of some kind to drive it. A steam engine or a gas or gasoline engine may be used, but nothing is so well adapted to the baker's needs as electricity. The electric motor is the ideal power for the bakery because it is the perfection of cleanliness. Modern sanitation demands that a bakery be kept clean and it is to the baker's best interest to see that this demand is complied with. And then, too, the cost of installation and repair for electric power is less than the first cost and maintenance of any other power.

J. H. Day, of Cincinnati, was the first to produce an electrically driven dough mixer and since then electricity has been successfully applied to all other machinery in the bakery, including the egg-beater, the "pony" cake mixer, the cake machine, the loaf divider, dough moulder and even the flour sifter.

While the development in the baking business in the last thirty years has been remarkable, to close observers it seems only a beginning. Some means will eventually be found whereby a loaf of bread may be kept fresh and sweet for a week or possibly longer. Meat and other food products are now shipped to all the parts of the world, yet it is only in comparatively recent years that such a thing has been possible. It is not in the least visionary to predict that bread will eventually be shipped in the same way.

When the loaf of bread that will keep is produced, great bread factories will be established in all large cities, each factory baking possibly a

million loaves each day. These will be distributed far and wide, and the baking industries will take its rightful place as one of the really great industries of the country. With so vast an increase in production will come a demand for machines that are not now thought of, or are only suggested. They will be as numerous as the machines in a shoe factory, or in a cotton goods mill, and electric motors will drive them all.

One of the most novel uses for the electric motor is reported from Nevada, Iowa. A man who is extensively engaged in the poultry business has rigged a revolving brush driven by a small electric motor for washing the feet of the newly killed fowls before shipment.

The automatic electric egg-boilers, like those on the Lusitania and Mauritania, are able to cook 200 eggs at once, a clock arrangement causing the basket containing the eggs to hop out of the water at any half minute up to six minutes. Another novelty is a self-dumping oyster-cooker for stews. At the expiration of a given time the cooker pours its contents into a soup plate and automatically shuts off the electricity.

The first rotary converter in America, as well as the largest, was built by the General Electric Company. These machines are used to change alternating current into direct current for street railway service.

By the use of high frequency electrical currents to reduce the pressure on the arteries a French scientist believes he can delay the inroads of old age.

Electric trucks have superseded the old horse trucks on the Brooklyn water front. The old three-wheel horse trucks proved at best a slow method of transportation and the shod feet of the horses rapidly wore out the planking of the piers making the item for repairs a heavy one. The new trucks carry three times as much as the old ones.

The Pacific Coast has ever been foremost in the development and use of electricity. A recent tabulation of figures shows that California ranks first in the amount of electric power generated in that section of the country with 520,843 kilowatts. The annual output of Washington is 123,882 kilowatts. Oregon has an output of 43,303 kilowatts. Arizona ranks next and Nevada takes fifth place on the list.

The largest percentage of electricity generated by waterpower is developed in the state of Washington. In this state 28,517 kilowatts are generated by steam, 380 kilowatts by gas, and 95,485 kilowatts by water power. In California 156,539 kilowatts are developed by steam, 16,569 by gas and 347,735 by water. Oregon's development by water is even less proportionately.

INSURGENT POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Following the lead of the House insurgents, some of the new Republican Senators headed by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, probably will make an earnest effort to obtain a reorganization of the present methods of appointing committees in the next Congress.

Horse coughs and stuffy colds that may develop into pneumonia over night are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar, and it soothes inflamed membranes, heals the lungs, and expels the cold from the system.

T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

Foley's Orino Laxative cures constipation and liver trouble and makes the bowels healthy and regular. Orino is superior to pills and tablets as it does not gripe or nauseate. Why take anything else? T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

SPRING OPENING

200 Distinctive Spring 1909 Models

NOW READY

Suits, Jackets, Dresses

200 distinctive models selected from 8 to 10 leading New York manufacturers and every garment ordered to be shipped by express as soon as ready, is responsible for the greatest showing of beautiful Spring 1909 models ever shown in Astoria.

MONDAY

Every express has brought us from one to six packages for the past ten days, and no city can show you the new 1909 creations earlier than we. Be sure and come.

Simington Dry Goods Co.

Everything Again Harmonious

(Continued from page 4)

many for the preservation of peace and in the attitude of each government toward the new regime in Turkey.

An Unfortunate Possession.
"Since Billinger bought his new fur lined overcoat he doesn't dare to eat at the cheaper restaurants, and he can't afford to eat at the dearer ones."
"Yes."
"And he's grown so thin that the coat doesn't fit him any better than a horse blanket fits a clothes prop."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Man Overboard" on the Ark.

The Duck-Dod gnat the silly idiots! If they don't stop throwing those life preservers they'll hit and kill me yet.
—Harper's Weekly.

An Unsatisfactory Transaction.
"So you braced up and asked that man to pay the money he had borrowed?"
"I did," answered the diffident person.
"With what result?"
"In addition to going without the money, I was compelled to apologize."
—Pittsburg Post.

The Way It Worked.
"Blinem always boasted that when he married he would get a woman that could work."
"Does his wife work?"
"Well, you just ought to see the way she works him."
—Baltimore American.

Made a Hit.
Miss Sue Brette—And you say he took aim and threw an egg at you?
Footie Lighte—He did.
"Was it bad?"
"The egg was, but the aim was not."
—Yonker's Statesman.

Mild.
"How's the weather been in your town lately?"
"Why, we haven't even been cussin' the gas grates the last two weeks."
—Kansas City Times.

The Style.
He's fifty, and He's broad and fat. But wears a dinky Little hat. You know, the green And cocky kind, With a cute little Bow behind. And he is not Alone in that He likes the dinky Little hat. The world seems to Be stuck on green. And these hats dot Each street and scene. I'll have to get One of that kind. But darn that Little bow behind!
—Judd Mortimer Lewis in Houston Post.

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HERE is a light man hanging around, look out for him, he will supply you with floods of light, he has got more light than he knows what to do with. He can let you have a gasoline system on the installment plan these hard times. Buy your own brilliant factory and pay for it the same as you would buy electric lighting, be your own meter for gasoline meters never lie.

Look out for the pennies and the dollars will save themselves. Everybody knows that gasoline lighting is not only more brilliant than diamonds but more valuable. If you are up against it for light see

O. GRAY—412 Bond St.
"The Main Brilliant Factory"

ASTORIA & COLUMBIA RIVER R. R.

Will sell cheap round trip excursion tickets to Denver May 17th, July 1st and August 11th

On June 2nd & 3rd, July 2nd & 3rd and August 11th and 12th, very low round trip rates will be made to St. Paul, Duluth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and all eastern points.

Through Rail and Steamship tickets sold to all parts of the world.

For full particulars call or address
G. B. JOHNSON, Gen'l Agent A. & C. R. R.
12th St., near Commercial St. ASTORIA, OREGON.

LET US TELL YOU ABOUT

Tungsten Electric Lamp

Greatest advance in lighting methods since the invention of incandescent lamps.

EXAMPLE—
32 C.P. Ordinary electric lamp consumes 110 watts per hour
32 C.P. "Tungsten" electric lamp consumes 40 watts per hour

Saving 70 watts per hour

By using "Tungsten" lamps you can get 275 per cent increase in light for the same cost or in other words can have the same quantity of illumination for 35 per cent of the cost of lighting with ordinary electric lamps.

The Astoria Electric Co

FEBRUARY TIDE TABLE.

| FEBRUARY 1909. | | | | | FEBRUARY 1909. | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| High Water. | A. M. | P. M. | Low Water. | A. M. | P. M. | High Water. | A. M. | P. M. | Low Water. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Date. | h. m. | ft. h. m. | Date. | h. m. | ft. h. m. | Date. | h. m. | ft. h. m. | Date. | h. m. | ft. h. m. |
| Monday | 1 9:54 | 8.5 11:44 | 6.7 | Monday | 1 4:10 | 3.7 5:10 | 0.4 | Monday | 21 1:45 | 8.7 1:35 | 9.5 |
| Tuesday | 2 10:47 | 8.6 | | Tuesday | 2 5:10 | 3.7 6:00 | 0.7 | Tuesday | 22 2:28 | 9.0 2:25 | 9.2 |
| Wednesday | 3 0:30 | 7.0 | | Wednesday | 3 6:05 | 3.5 6:42 | 0.9 | Wednesday | 23 3:05 | 9.2 3:15 | 8.6 |
| Thursday | 3 11:35 | 8.7 | | Thursday | 4 6:50 | 3.3 7:18 | 0.3 | Thursday | 24 3:45 | 9.2 4:10 | 8.0 |
| Friday | 4 1:08 | 7.3 12:18 | 8.7 | Friday | 5 7:28 | 3.1 7:52 | 0.1 | Friday | 25 4:30 | 8.9 5:10 | 7.2 |
| Saturday | 5 1:40 | 7.4 12:55 | 8.3 | Saturday | 6 8:04 | 3.0 8:20 | 0.1 | Saturday | 26 5:18 | 8.7 6:25 | 6.5 |
| SUNDAY | 6 2:15 | 7.7 2:38 | 7.7 | SUNDAY | 7 8:35 | 2.8 8:45 | 0.4 | SUNDAY | 27 6:13 | 8.3 7:52 | 6.1 |
| Monday | 8 3:00 | 7.7 2:38 | 7.7 | Monday | 8 9:07 | 2.6 9:07 | 0.8 | Monday | 28 7:15 | 8.0 9:20 | 6.1 |
| Tuesday | 9 3:27 | 7.9 3:16 | 7.3 | Tuesday | 9 9:33 | 2.4 9:33 | 1.2 | Tuesday | 29 8:15 | 7.7 9:52 | 5.8 |
| Wednesday | 10 3:55 | 7.9 4:00 | 7.0 | Wednesday | 10 10:10 | 2.2 10:00 | 1.8 | Wednesday | 30 9:15 | 7.4 10:52 | 5.5 |
| Thursday | 11 4:28 | 7.9 4:47 | 6.5 | Thursday | 11 10:52 | 2.0 10:35 | 2.3 | Thursday | 1 10:52 | 7.1 11:43 | 5.1 |
| Friday | 12 5:06 | 7.8 5:50 | 5.9 | Friday | 12 11:45 | 1.8 11:15 | 2.9 | Friday | 2 11:45 | 6.8 12:47 | 4.6 |
| Saturday | 13 5:51 | 7.8 7:07 | 5.5 | Saturday | 13 12:47 | 1.6 12:47 | 1.6 | Saturday | 3 12:47 | 6.5 1:58 | 4.2 |
| SUNDAY | 14 6:47 | 7.8 8:34 | 5.5 | SUNDAY | 14 1:48 | 1.4 1:58 | 1.2 | SUNDAY | 4 1:58 | 6.2 3:11 | 3.7 |
| Monday | 15 7:52 | 7.9 9:52 | 5.8 | Monday | 15 2:48 | 1.1 3:11 | 0.7 | Monday | 5 3:11 | 5.9 4:31 | 3.3 |
| Tuesday | 16 8:59 | 8.2 10:54 | 6.5 | Tuesday | 16 3:46 | 0.8 4:16 | 0.0 | Tuesday | 6 4:31 | 5.6 5:51 | 2.9 |
| Wednesday | 17 10:01 | 8.6 11:43 | 7.1 | Wednesday | 17 4:40 | 0.5 5:11 | 0.7 | Wednesday | 7 5:51 | 5.3 7:11 | 2.5 |
| Thursday | 18 11:00 | 9.0 | | Thursday | 18 5:35 | 0.2 6:00 | 1.1 | Thursday | 8 7:11 | 5.0 8:31 | 2.1 |
| Friday | 19 0:26 | 7.7 | | Friday | 19 6:10 | 2.9 6:45 | 1.4 | Friday | 9 8:31 | 4.7 9:51 | 1.7 |
| Saturday | 19 11:54 | 9.4 | | Saturday | 20 7:00 | 2.2 7:30 | 1.3 | Saturday | 10 9:51 | 4.4 11:11 | 1.3 |
| SUNDAY | 20 1:05 | 8.2 12:45 | 9.6 | SUNDAY | 21 7:48 | 1.6 8:10 | 0.9 | SUNDAY | 11 11:11 | 4.1 12:31 | 0.9 |
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| Friday | 25 4:30 | 8.9 5:10 | 7.2 | Friday | 26 12:05 | 1.2 12:13 | 0.7 | Friday | 16 5:51 | 2.6 7:11 | 0.6 |
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| Saturday</ | | | | | | | | | | | |